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The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on October 21, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

2. On pages 6 and 7, applicant's representative argues that:

"Networks which have various different address planning and different network structures" in claim 1 is not analogous to "networks having different formats" as in Christie. The "networks having various different address planning and different network structure" in claim 1 may be networks having the same format, for example an IP format. However, the subject matter of claim 1 is aimed at solving the interworking between networks having various different address planning and different network structure, in contrast to interworking between networks having different format. Networks having different formats in Christie only relate to networks of different network format (such as ATM, TDM and ISDN), rather than networks having various different address planning and different network structure. Therefore, Christie does not disclose all the limitations of claim 1, and amended claim 1 is in conformity with the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 102(b).

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As a recap of the rejection of claim 1, Christie discloses a method of interworking teleservice between two broadband heterogeneous networks, each heterogeneous network having at least one telephone call device, and at least one media gateway (Fig. 4, elements media processor 310, interworking unit 204; col. 7, line 10 to col. 8, line 50; broadband-integrated digital services network (B-ISDN), SONET/SDH, ATM,

"telecommunication systems have a number of communication devices", "communications devices, such as telephones," "can be, for example, customer premises equipment (CPE)", "use broadband protocols, such as broadband-integrated digital services network (B-ISDN)", "high speed electrical/optical transmission protocols also are used by communications devices"; SONET and SDH "are examples of high speed electrical/optical protocols", ATM "is being used in conjunction with SONET and SDH to provide broadband call switching and call transport for telecommunication services"; col. 10, line 15; "ATM network is a high-speed transfer network").

Specifically Christie discloses interworking between a local device such as B-ISDN, a broadband protocol, in the local network and an ATM device in a different broadband network. Christie discloses the heterogeneous broadband networks B-ISDN, SONET/SDH and ATM as recited in the office action, but does not explicitly disclose them having various different address planning and different network structures. However it is well known in the art at the time of the invention that **the B-ISDN, SONET/SDH and ATM networks all have different address planning (e.g., phone numbers following North-American Numbering Plan (NANP), global titles, point codes, IP addresses, URLs, virtual path and virtual circuit identifications) and different network structures (e.g., class 4 switches, class 5 switches, SSP, STP, core switches, edge switches).**

Thus Christie discloses networks having various different address planning and different network structure, as claimed.

3. On page 7, applicant's representative argues that:

Additionally, claim 1 requires "creating a media port that corresponds to the caller party equipment and a media port that corresponds to the called party equipment and establishing a mapping between the two media ports within the media interworking equipment." The Examiner asserts that this limitation is disclosed in Christie (col. 2 and col. 11, line 66 - col. 12, line 67). However, the portion of Christie cited by the Examiner does not disclose "creating a media port" and certainly does not disclose "creating a media port that corresponds to the caller party equipment and a media port that corresponds to the called party equipment" and "establishing a mapping between the two media ports within the media interworking equipment." Additionally, Applicants do not see any other portions of Christie that disclose this subject matter.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As a recap of the rejection of claim 1, Christie discloses creating a first internal media port that corresponds to the caller party equipment (connection to local device per Fig. 2 and col. 11, line 66 to col. 12, line 67) and a second internal media port that corresponds to the called party equipment and establishing a mapping between the first and second internal media ports; (Fig. 2 and col. 11, line 66 to col. 12, line 67; connection from local TDM device to ATM device, i.e., mapping between TDM and ATM ports; user communication device transmitting **user communications in an ESF or SF format, other TDM formats over DS level transmission lines**, i.e., ports, or SONET or SDH, an ISDN format or a GR-303 format; **converter interworking between** signaling formats or **user communication formats**)

In Christie, user communications are mapped between different ports in order to establish the connection between a TDM device and an ATM device; interworking is established by communications and processing in the interworking unit, the signaling processor and the media processor, and a connection is established between a local device and an ATM device, both of which have interfaces to the telecommunication system. It is noted that it has been held that forming in one piece an article which has formerly been formed in two pieces and put together involves only routine skill in the art. Howard v. Detroit Stove Works, 150 U.S. 164 (1993).

4. On page 8, applicant's representative argues that:

Claim 1 defines a method of "interworking ... between two broadband heterogeneous networks which have various different address planning and different network structures." Modarressi discloses a method of interworking teleservice between two broadband heterogeneous networks (IP and ATM networks) and "IP and ATM networks have different formats." However, interworking between networks having different formats as disclosed by Modarressi is not the same as the network having various different address planning and different network structure as required in claim 1, which may be networks having the same format. Therefore, Modarressi does not disclose "interworking ... between two broadband heterogeneous networks which have various different address planning and different network structures."

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Modarressi discloses the heterogeneous broadband networks, PSTN/IN and IP/ATM as recited in the office action, but does not explicitly disclose them having various different address planning and different network structures. However it is well known in the art at the time of the invention that **these networks have different address planning (e.g., phone numbers following North-American Numbering Plan (NANP), global titles, point codes, IP addresses, URLs, virtual path and virtual circuit identifications) and different network structures (e.g., class 4 switches, class 5 switches, SSP, STP, core switches, edge switches).**

Thus Modarressi discloses networks having various different address planning and different network structure, as claimed.

5. On page 8, applicant's representative argues that:

Claim 1 also requires "establishing a mapping between the two media ports within the media interworking equipment." As admitted by the office, Modarressi does not disclose this technical feature. However, the Examiner asserts that Sibille discloses, "a method for signaling a bearer connection of another protocol coupled to a telecommunications network. [And that the] telecommunications network employs a first protocol, which in the exemplary embodiment is VoIP. The bearer connection employs a second protocol, such as VoATM." The Examiner also asserts that, "setting up two-way ATM-TDM interworking bearer path; translating SDP port into ATM port; mapping IP port in SDP media data to EECID ATM port; transmitting to bearer connection; Vertical

Interface Translation Function in media gateway performing mapping and translating" is disclosed by Sibille. (Fig.2, fig.3-5, paragraphs 33, 34, 42-48, 55-57, 60-62, and 67)

Applicants' analysis of Sibille indicates that the port mapping in Sibille is used for translating between the first signal of the first protocol and the second signal of the second protocol, and inserting the first signal into the second signal by the gateway, for the purpose of transferring signals from one signaling protocol to another signaling protocol. However, the establishment of mapping two media ports in the media interworking equipment of claim 1 is used for establishing a connection between two media ports to transmit media streaming. The two features play obviously different functions in their respective technical schemes. Therefore, Sibille does not disclose, "establishing a mapping between the two media ports within the media interworking equipment" as required in claim 1.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Modarressi discloses creating, within the media interworking equipment and based on a command from the call control equipment, a first internal media port that corresponds to the caller party equipment and a second internal media port that corresponds to the called party equipment; (Fig. 4; page 101, left col., last three bullet items).

Sibille from the same or similar fields of endeavor discloses establishing a mapping between the first and second media ports and transmitting media streaming based on the mapping between the first and second media ports (Fig. 2, elements 204, 206, 208; Fig. 3-5; para. 33, 34, 42-48, 55-57, 60-62, 67; **setting up two-way ATM-**

TDM interworking bearer path; translating SDP port into ATM port; **mapping IP port in SDP media data to EECID ATM port**; transmitting to **bearer** connection; Vertical Interface Translation Function (VITF) in media gateway performing mapping and translating). Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Modarrassi's NGN architecture with Sibille's VITF by implementing mapping and translating function on the trunk gateway/media gateway. The motivation for doing so would have been to establish connections between different networks.

I.e., Siblille does not merely disclose the port mapping in Sibille is used for translating between the first signal of the first protocol and the second signal of the second protocol as stated by the Applicants, but also discloses establishing a mapping between the first and second media ports and transmitting media streaming based on the mapping between the first and second media ports, as claimed.

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